The Tale-Who will List to it? "The resources of the South are exhaustless." opening or expanding these resources, is yearly diminishing. See, in proof, the following

Population of South, 6,500,000 Increase in the decade,

Now, this million seven hundred and fifty thousand of increase ought to swell largely our means of support. This is the invariable result in the free States. Yet, with it, Southern means

Unmanufact'd cotton, \$71,284,925 51,739,643 Tobacco, 10,494,104 8,008,317 913,396

Decrease \$22,517,790

Think of twenty-two millions and a half decrease in ten years, in our means of support! We tell you, friends of the South, that slavery is impoverishing you yearly, and that you cannot long stand the losses it occasions. With exhaustless resources, this exhausting drain is in South Carolina and Louisiana, as a general rapidly sucking away our life, and will, unless rule, are in every way, the most reliable. By removed, leave us hopelessly poor and weak. Why not, then, look the evil in the face, and from hearing public discourses, and, almost a crush it, ere it crushes us?

Let the good and wise and money-loving look well to this!

A Propositi

The minutes of the Fifth Annual Session the Lebanon Church, Lancaster county, Virginia, have been presented to us by a friend, and we are rejoiced to find, not only that a large portion of this powerful and intelligent body is in earnest about educating our colored people but that such influential slave-holders as Col. Alexander FLEET, SAMUEL P. RYLAND, &c., of Henry and Queens, and such distinguished elergymen as Rev. R. H. Bagsv, and Rev. W. A. BAYNHAM, &c., are taking the lead on this great question. They urge this for the following reasons:

First, because it is a field of labor peculiarly promising of success.

Second, because our colored people constitute a part of the society in which we live, and exert an influence for good or evil. Our own good, apart from their welfare, for they exercise great sway over our children-should urge us to improve their intellectual and moral condi-

Third, the relation we sustain to these people lays us under obligation to provide for their religious instruction. They labor for us. Do we not owe them a debt? And how can we better discharge it, than by endeavoring to make them happy in time and happy in eternity?

We would earnestly urge upon christian masters the duty of instructing their servants in the way of the Lord. God said of Abraham, "I know him that he will command his children and his house-hold after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abra-ham that which he hath spoken of him." If it was the duty of Abraham to give religious instruction to his servants, is it any less the duty of masters of our day?

We have, in the spirit of this report, two propositions to present-propositions most strongly enforced in the report of the Presbyterian Church of Kentucky in 1835-which we hope to give ere long-and eloquently defended by Dr. Young in his sermen which we publi numbers of the Examiner. They

1st. The duty of educating our colored population, and

2d. The christian obligation we owe them, and ourselves, to legalize the rites of marriage, and to obtain the passage of a law prohibiting the separation of husband and wife-parent and child.

On the first point, believers in the Bible can not doubt. God, in his holy book, leaves them no alternative-his command is, that they have what is "equal and just." "Masters" says the Holy Word, "give unto your servants that which is just end equal knowing that ye have a master in Heaven." And if this was done, if this, help teaching our slaves to read and write? them for gain? Could we refuse to pay them wages? May we ruthlessly annul the marriage be a christian who doubts on these points-who mays, no, to one or all of them, we bid him remember his Saviour's life and death, and learn member his Saviour's life and death, and learn tion of the United States, it was proposed that from the lowly one of Judea the spirit of titles should be given to the high officers of the truth, and of self-sacrifice, -and to bear vividly in mind "that he, also, has a master in

Heaven who is equal and just. But passing by these, and other arguments which have been pressed before in our columns. let us enquire, on what grounds, legislators, in so many of the States, have prohibited slaves from being taught to read and write.

This is the main position-that such a course

would unfit the colored people for bondage. Is there any good reason for this assumption Is it true? The history of the African race affords nothing to justify it; for in no part of the world has this race been educated. Nor does noble harbors with here and thee a straggling the history of slavery, as it existed in Greece and Rome, or the middle ages, give it the slightest support. So far as either teach any fact, they teach this truth, that the great danger lies is withholding from them a proper educationin adopting a policy at war with the obligations of hamanity and religion, and indefensible even

on the ground of necessity. "If you educated the colored people" said a friend when arguing this point, "you necessarily make them acquainted with their rights," their wrongs." And are they not acquainted they conceal some unobserved thorns. Our with both already? Think for a moment. They principal cities remain almost stationary, while are rational, if illiterate, and being rational, reflect upon what concerns their happiness. If all this, ignorance prevails to an unprecodented they sow, or reap, or go to market, if, by their extent, some eighty thousand of our people not being able to read the title deeds of their suivaexertions, delicacies and luxuries are produced, if, by the sweat of their brow, wealth is created, their hands. and fine buildings are erected, and every comfort gathered in them, they know that their putience and toil are spent for others, not for themselves, and their coarse fare, and rude garb, and lowly hevel make these things livingly present to their minds. Talk about education making them acquainted with their rights and wrongs! Friends, they know them already. But suppose they did not—what a monstrous wrong to the siave their assumption involves. It is, that colored persons, must forever be debarred the light of God's word—the power to read it and study it for themselves—because they cannot otherwise be retained in bondage. What! Avow in any nap, and instead of discussing abstractions, dig and—avow in this free land, especially,—ditches, lay down fron rails, and build school houses, we should have a State worthy the that the existence of a system depends on excluding men from the right to "search the scriptures!" Proclaim in this age-proclaim is Christian America—that human bondage can by one who sees what is going on around himalone live by denying to slaves the mental light who feels and knows that decay is written upon it. But wherever, or by whomsoever indulged necessary to know the means whereby "eternal every thing life" may be gained! Greater injustice man

end, we must keep them, and their whole race True. Yet, under slavery, the probability of in ignorance and degradation, making even abandoned.

of support are largely diminishing. Mark our whites. The Virginia report says no. It avows, that such an education would do more than any thing else to make the relation of master and slave mutually pleasant and profitable, while and their freedom." 2,160,456 it would essentially promote the eternal interest 815,039 of both." And why the first part of this proposition? Simply because intelligence is safer alhere as in South Carolina, and the question were simply, which was safest, to keep them ignorant or to educate them? We should answer at once, educate, educate, educate! The upper servants contrast, by conversation, through the pulpit, thousand sources, they pick up crumbs of information, and they are humanized. Their teme per is softened; their minds are more freshly employed; their feelings and hopes elevated. Thus the faintest ray of mental light alleviates the misery of ignorance and slavery, and if exthe Rappahannock Baptist Association, held at tended, if put upon a christian basis, would, provided slavery were continued, make the poition of the master safer, and the relations between him and his bond "mutually pleasant and profitable." It would convert, even in South Carolina, the multitudes of blacks into a rewisely, for the inevitable steps of emancipation. We say inevitable, because of its political necessity. The master will himself, at no distant day, seek relief from the burdens of slavery.

He cannot help it if he would, and hence an-

this essential boon.

that we have already urged on this subjectwhich we desire briefly to press, and that is this. that what is right is best for all concerned-best norally, pecuniarily, socially, politically. The hand of God is seen in all the actions of man punishing those who violate his law, crowning all with happiness, when just. Turn to history This lesson is taught on every page. Turn to Society. The experience of every individual proves it. He is, indeed, a practical atheist who doubts or denies this point! He has no faith in man; he can have none in God. The right in this case is not, and cannot be a matter of debate. It is fixed, as the Heavens, and made plain to enery eye. We put it, then, to the reason, the convictions, the religious sense, of slaveholders themselves, and ask, whether they ought not, as well on the score of expediency, as of duty, to secure religious instruction for their bond? We appeal to the Church, as the guardian of the gospel, and they who minister in its holy places, as its acknowledged expounders, and enquire whether the Holy Word is not profaned, whether God himself is not defied, wherever, and by whomsoever the right is denied the slave to "search the scriptures!" If so, we invoke both, as they, too, "have a master to Heaven," to see to it that justice is done the colored race-that they have an adequate christian education-that they be made able to know the terms whereby "eternal life may be obtained." We invoke them to do this, that, now and hereafter, they may enjoy the fulfilment of the promise, ever kept by the Most High, that they who serve him faithfully-who keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment-shall be blessed-they and their households forever!

The second proposition we must reserve for future consideration, as we have enlarged more than we intended on the first.

The Cincinnati Gazette rebukes the hankering after titles among us, and considers the the rule of the Bible, were followed, could we Honoraide Mr. So-and-so, and His Excellency, and eighty-one thousand, two hundred and as large as Eastern. Yet Western has 56 repreas not in good taste and undignified. Our new Could we sell them? Could we dare traffic in minister at Buenos Ayres referred to the President as "His Excellency"-the Emperor designated him, "The President." This is his contie, or heartlessly make it valueless? If there stitutional designation. The following unecdote is quotei as pertinent:-

> In the Contention for forming the Constitu-Government, and the proposition met with fa-vor. The discussion of the subject had gone on for some time, when Dr. Franklin arose, and, with great apparent gravity remarked—"that as this matter seemed to be seriously entertained, and might be carried, he had to suggest one title which would be new and appropriate—it was a title for the Vice President—and it was, His Most Superfloors Highress!" There was not much more said about tites after this.

Virginia.

The Richmond Republican speaks of the condition of this State in the following manner: "Neglect and decay seem to have laid their hands upon the commerce, the enterprise and the education of this old Componwealth. Its sail, look like buge "banquet hall deserted." Its beautiful rivers are impeded and their value impaired by obstructions, which the east exertion of enterprise would remove. Its boundless water power, sufficient to propel more manufactories than old England can boast, weste themselves in the sca. Its principal work of improve-ment, the J. R. Canal, crawls onward with snail like pace, and when it draws nigh the Bine Ridge, pauses for years, as if the shadew of the as had chilled it to the centre. Its Legislative charters, long and anxiously sought, seem to be, when granted, objects of distrust. Fortune presents her flowery favors, but we or, added a North Carolinian "rather say with hesitate to grasp them with a strong hand, lest never strain after imagery; they are unstudied; many of our villages have the dilapidated, ancient look of towns "gone to seed." And, amid tion and their freedom, if they were put into

And of the remedy it says:name, the bright traditions, and the illust

Mark this picture! It is drawn by a native

And now for the cause! What is it? Politics! could not do to man. But there is a mightier Virginia has injured herself unquestionably by hearers.

But this pever did, and never EXAMINER wrong yet involved in this condens one, rear abstractions. Dut this person of this stamp and it remitted him of ful to think of, or contemplate. It is this, that could, breed ignorance among men, or bring despeaker of this stamp and it remitted him of they who pursue it trample under foot the Di- cay upon city, town, and country. What the "very cloquent address" of at Irish Barrisine law, and mock at God's command. He State is more active, politically speaking, than ter to the Jury-"My unfortunic client lost hus ordered his creatures to search the scriptures, New York? Where shall we find more of the every thing he had in the world Gentlemen of LOUISVILLEOCT. 30, 1847. and yet they who so act stand up, and in the stir and bustle of party contests than in Ohio? the Jury, and, also, his hat." The "also's" face of Heavens majesty say, "those blacks sup- Yet Common Schools stud these States, and and additions made up the Gentleman's speech. port us, they make money for us, and, for this prosperity makes them flush with means and in- But let us hope that the sample style will pre-

God's Book to them, a mass of confused and spell from party politics for eight years:"-what cism. Speaking of the various styles of our unintelligent matter." Terrible responsibility! then? Would the beautiful rivers of Virginia country, the author says We would not rest under it for worlds, and we be dotted with white sail clouds-or her boundinvoke our friends to escape from it, and the less water courses play round to the literature of our day, are distributed to the literature of our day, are distributed many species of affected compositions. lavoke our friends to escape from it, and the less water courses play round the water wheel? parrier of reason, right, religion, and must be world? Give them a breathing spall of twice cannot wait to give a ful account of any, but the time asked-nay, let them forget politics for Apart, however, from these, views, let us ask, eighty, instead of eight years—and, if slavery style. We use very har words to designate exwhether a christian education would hurt the cursed the seil, they would be as they now arethe whole State bearing the look of "neglect and decay" and a fourth of her white people anable to read "the title deeds of their salvation

The wonder with us. is, that such an intelligent paper as the Republican, should overlook the main and only cause of Virginia's decay-slaveways than ignorance. We are in no danger in ry-when speaking of that decay-and omit the Kentucky; but suppose the blacks were as dense true, and only remedy-rankpon, when seeking Virginia's redemption.

> Blaves-Their Increase-The Number Sold. An intelligent slaveholder, in Virginia, wishes to know of us.

"let. How the slaves would compare with the whites as regards life average? 2d. What number the experting send to

planting States, and their value?" These questions are hard to answer actness, because the census tables do not give us the necessary data. We can approach, however, very near the truth. We have, indeed, a table before us, prepared by persons well qualified, which answers both questions -- and we cannot do better than give it, with the reasoning upon

In reply to the first, we can take colored population as a standard. The following table, based upon that, shows how much the spectable pensantry, instead of a dangerous and increase of slaves falls short of its proper degraded foe, and prepare the way, safely and amount. The numerical deficiency, and the per centage of loss during the ten years ending

Proper No. Actual No. e, 700,890 700,820 643,875 620,927 439,380 370,130 340,161 229,782 166,797 83,736

other reason, to those already offered, why he Total deficiency-327.547. In the following should generously secure for the colored race ten years, by the same rule, the deficiency was, 444,357. There are not as many slaves over 55, There is one general view-involved in much and only two-thirds as many from 36 to 55, as there would be, if their condition were as favorable to longevity as the free colored. In reply to the second question, we ascertain

the increase of slaves to be, from 1820 to 1830-32 per cent. Taking this as the test, for ten years, between 1830 and 1840, the following table exhibits how many were sent from the exporting to the planting States-

Total.	Tennesseo,	Kentucky.	Georgia,	South Carolina,	North Carolina,	Virginia,	Maryland.	States.
1,658,100	141,603	165,213	317,531	315,401	245,691	369,757	102,991	No. iu 1830.
2,188,690	186,916	918,081	287,140	416,329	394,193	620,079	135,952	Proper No.
1,757,405	183,059	189,079	280,944	327,038	245,817	448,987	89,495	Actual No.
431,478	3,847	26,009	6,196	89,291	78,376	171,099	46,457	Deficiency.

Four hundred and thirty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy-eight slaves, is the number North Alabama, of population, exported from the States named above. Suppose fifty thousand of these were removed by actual settlers. We have, then, three hundred This would give \$114,383,400.

We should be glad to hear from our Virginin Correspondent, and, when we are able, to answer any enquiries, especially as he is "willing to examine the whole question, in the spirit in which the Examiner presents it, and in that spirit to meet out even justice to the black man."

Style

We met somewhere-we do not remember where—an article on style—and marked some passages for extract, thinking they might be of service to our young men.

We, of the South, are complained of, as a writer expresses it, "for our exaggerated habits of speaking and writing." We are to blame un questionably; but we do not stand alone. The fault is a national one. It may prevail more in

certain sections; but it prevails in all. "You Americans" said an intelligent English ady to us not long since, "talk and write as f strong language, and strong thought, were synonymous." We could not but acknowledge the justness of the remark. Simple words do not please us. We think our ideas would appear better if set in the strongest language, and hence we use it on all occasions.

Our great men, however, in the Southfor example Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun-are remarkable for their simplicity of speech. They and yet their arguments are compact and close. We have often when told, that particular passages in Mr. Clay's speeches produced a great effect, turned to them, and been struck with their plain common sense. This, indeed, is his characteristic. He does not, like Mr. Webster, condense all his power into one paragraph: he is not like Mr. Calhoun, so pungent and vigorous in "What Virginian can think of these things, occasional passages; but he has a steady, even

> writers and speakers, so vigorous. but no industry, or men of industry, but no study, or habitual reflection, are very apt to use

The expletives, adjectives, and all the ceters of strong language, where there is no and made to sound so eloquently, that even down the tempter, and prove himself a manstrong headed men are tempted to indulge in in, it is sure to do harm-to weeken the power and vitiate the taste, both of speakers and

A friend of ours last week, after hearing a But let us hope that the sample style will pre-vail, and to help on this communication, we pub-"If our people could only have a breathing lish the following just and distriminating criti-

> "We cannot praise the author's style. we cannot condemn it as singular. It com-bines faults, flowever, which, though common

One we may call the anamittically dramatic tremely hard reading. This style admits of no tense but the present; of no mood but the imperative; of no appeal but force; of no impression short of intensity and passion. It never designs to indiade; never bends to the familiarity of narrative, never condescends to equality of converse or communion; and fiercely scorns the degrading tast of giving information or instruction. In this style, words are not signs, but objects, and language not a medium, but al-ways life itself, and artion, direct, palpable You are not simply to isten or to read; you must burn, you must thiob; you must not look, but stare; and you are not properly moved, if you do not grow black in the face. A milder tone or effect more gentle is not "real," is not

Another kind of style carried to excess in the iterature of the time is the pictorial. It tells nothing, it paints every thing; and, moreover, t paints minutely. It spens a subject by drawing a picture of some personage; it shows you where he is at a certain season or certain hour, what his appearance and his age, what his cos-tume, what he is doing, and who is with him. Not content with this, it paints a companion picture of some other personage, to let you see how he also looks at the same time, and how he is engaged. The pictorial is often varied by the suggestive; as when you are informed that raddy with youth, when another is withered with age: or one is obscure when another is fanous; or one is lowly, when another is in power, and so on; -all, because two men who are to find distinction in history are near each other in the order of existence, and far from each other at a given moment in their situations or stages of life. The last we shall allude to is what we shall venture to name the asthmatic style. This is full of interruptions, of sudden pauses, of gasp and cough. Audin's style has the faults of all these united. We wish for no level uniformity of expression. We would exclude no boldindividuality of phrase, every grammatical arrangement of words, in due proportion and at nrich, to strengthen, and to embellish language. But what at first is novelty, too frequently occurring, soon becomes mannerism, and manner ism in literature is as odious as cant in religion. That which in the beginning was felicity, reiterated, merges into trick; it fails to produce either illusion or surprise; and when it passes from the original inventor to the mechanical imitator, it is offensive and intolerable. The sweetest melody will not bear constant repetition. The strain that charmed us in the concert-room disgusts us in the street; we listened to it with rapture when it was first sung; we desire to fly when it comes to us on the barrel we give the man a shilling to move on.

Some Fucte, Looking over some calculations on the Cen-

				Sia
for every	hundred	whites-South		
		Carolina has		14
		Mississippi,		10
				9
34		Alabama,		9
298				- 6
**		Virginia,		- 6
**		North Carolina		53333
	4	Kentucky,	٥.	3
**		Tennesace.		- 2
**		Maryland,		2
- 44		Arkansas,		2
**		Missouri,		18
The who	le slave S	tates number		55
		afly centered in t	he	nla

ing regions. You may find 2000 slaves in parts of South Carolina, to 100 whites -- on the other hand there are districts having but few bond. In the low lands of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and in Florida and Louisiana negroes abound; in the hill country, or upland region they are limited in numbers. The same holds true of Mississippi, Tennessee, &c. But in East Tennessee, Western Virginia, &c. slavery is nominal. To make this subject plain

let us arrange a table: East Tennessee, per cent. West Tennessee 48 per cent

The white population of Western Virginia is seventy-eight slaves taken from the exporting sentatives in the Legislature-Eastern 78!!! to be trafficked off in the slave States. Their Indeed the apportionments of nearly all the average value would not be more than \$300. Southern States, retain the power of these States in the hands of slave-holders.

Cotton in Turkey.

Dr. Davis of South Carolina, is in Turkey teaching the people there to raise cotton. He met with difficulties; but is fast overcoming them. Cotton will grow in Turkey, as well as Indian Corn.

We notice that the exports of cotton from the United States fell off, last year, pretty largely-we have not the tables by us-but we think it was over 400,000 bales. Now the growth of the planting South, under slavery, depends upon two things,-

1. The Increase of slave population. 2. The Demand for cotton.

If the increase of slaves do not furnish laborers, or if the demand for cotton do not continue, the South will be, according to its notion, in a bad way.

Well-the probability is, that cotton will, ere long, be cultivated in many parts of the worldthat Europe will be less and less dependent upon our market for it-and then, as this demand diminishes, the value of the slave will decrease In this event, the increase of slavery will prove a burden to the South, which, pecuniarily, it

This is a day of no small things! Men's energies are being roused everywhere-and we should not be at all surprised, in our life, to see slavery so ruinous to Southern slave-holders, as to induce them to cry sturdily for help. If they were truly wise, they would look soberly at this whole subject, and know that their success and prosperity must be advanced and secured by loing exact justice to all. One thing is certain-they cannot prosper under slavery! Every fact-all statistics-the experience of every slave planting State-their present condition-put this point beyond the possibility of

Chancelter Starper. distinguished for plainness of style, and it is has lost one of her ablest judges. He had few this plainness which makes them, and all great superiors, as a lawyer. He was ultra in his political views, and ripe for the boldest action. The exaggerated style is very easily fallen into. Yet no kinder neighbor, or more & nerous citia man of little thought-or men of thought, zen, could be found in South Carolina. He was plain and unostentatious in all his habits.

Chanceller Harper removed from South Caroit. It is so easy, when indulging in it, to make lina to St. Louis, but returned again. He was once in the United States Senate-but was afterwards elected Judge. In early life he was for a time intemperate—indeed, he was almost a strong thought, can be so brilliantly applied, sot. But he rallied, and had the courage to beat

Memphis Bank. A statement of this Institution is published. It looks fair. The stock is declared worth \$96 a share; the assets enough to pay every dollar.

We copy the following from the Register, of North Carolina

We regret to learn that Henry F. Harris Esq., a member of the last Legislature, from Pitt county, was killed in a duel, on Friday morning last, at the Half-way flouse, on

Mr. Harris was an impetuous, ill-disciplin ed, passionate man. He was the Whig Representative, last year, from his district. Mr Yellowly, who is amiable, yet resolute, oppose his nomination. Harris was returned by only over fifteen majority, when the party could have given him hundreds. Stung by the smallness of the return, he said, after the poll was over, to Vellowly-

"You damued scoundrel, you are the cause of this. If you had not opposed my nomina tion, I should have had the usual majority."

"I opposed your nomination," replied Yellowly, "as I had a right to do, but I supported you at the ballot-box."

Thereupon Harris struck him-they clinched and were separated. Many supposed this would end the matter. But Harris retired to his room-armed himself with a double-barrel gun-pursued Yellowly, swearing he would shoot him the first place he met him. The citizens here interfered and bound both parties to ges, for keep the peace for twelve months.

But though the letter of the law was kept, its pirit was violated. Every day, and often by noonlight, Harris was out practising, until he had perfected himself. When the year had expired, the parties met, and the aggressor fell! He died by the hand of his brother, in the midst of his long engendered and bitter hate! He died, his last endeavor being to rob that brother of his life! The dead sleep; the survivor, living, though innocent as the duellist ever can be, will mourn the blood he shed, and know peace

Is it not strange, that man should resort to marvel that he should deliberately inflict a double nurder-first upon his adversary, and, second, more terrible one upon himself. And for what? An insult-breath hastily or hotly pourquick transitions, as if the author's genius was ed out. This, honor says, must be atoned for short of breathing, and must incessantly stop to and the price is, blood, human blood, the life God has given, and which none but God has the right to take. Honor! There is not a step taness or variety of diction; neither would we ken-from the first conception to the last act of banish any honest personal peculiarity. Every the duel-not a line penned-not an arrangement made-which is not marked by dishenor, proper intervals, may be used, and may serve to by meanness, by a species of trick and management which, elsewhere, and, under any other circumstances, would be scouted as contemp-

Truce the history of a duel.

which follows, as a general rule? That the parties put themselves under immediate training. They get the best pistels. Friends go out with them; they take a sapling as a mark; they fire at organ; and if we are not where we can retreat, that, until they can hit it easily—until they are limited to the citadel. considered "a good or sure shot." The oppowork, and work hard and constantly, until they have taken the first step.

The next is, to accustom the nerves to the has backed out. shock of firing. A man may fire well when he The ground is measured; mock seconds are put peace-ending course. The papers say;which will be made on the field of blood.

they were alone. Sometimes, when fears are their Sovereign are fired in their faces—and fired until they are Guard; a commission had been named to frame entirely unconcerned and firm. The physical a law on the press, and another to take up the man is thus trained to meet the emergency, train- question of finance. ed to blunt-to deaden his sensibilities so that save his own!

When thus prepared, the parties meet. And now comes an opportunity for the display of cunning and trick.

First, there is a good deal in choice of position The sun may affect the sight at one point; a tree dence of Italy. may be near, so as to give line to the pistol; the ground may be slightly rising, and if so the uppermost will be apt to overshoot-these, and twenty other important, or material advantages are to be examined into by seconds, and turned to the best account by their principals.

Second, there is as much in giving the word For instance. One second is slow-another has an advantage equal sometimes to half, and, and assured him that England would oppose all asual command-Are you ready-preparewith slower or quicker movement.

small a compass as possible, so as to guard the to the moral action of England.

If neither party is hurt, after firing, they make up, and have a laugh over it. If one falls, the other escapes as if he knew he had done a felon deed. This is a brief outline of this kenerable prac-

tice! The render has in the details given-more or less true of all Southern duelling-a picture of the course which honorable men pursue in endeavoring to slay each other! Could any thing, in itself, be more degrading or contemptible? Is there any practice, weak or vain, more richly deserving the ridicule and scorn of all brave men. It is a map of human weekness, and meanness—an insult to every manly feeling, and religious principle, and should be hosted out of civilized society as the foul and irreligious blot of a rude and barbarous age.

The papers and letters, by the Missouri and Cambria, are full of monied panies, and com-Cambria, are this of the area of the mercial failures. All was in confusion in Lon- krow, and Krew, Poland. Warsaw is "all as

great panie of '25. Various reasons are given for this extraordinary state of affairs. The chief ones assigned

1st. Railway investments.

2d. Action of the Bank of England. Put into plain English, all this means, that

the Commercial Public of Great Britain has been imprersed in speculation—that pay-day has come-and they cannot meet their obliga-

Business has been done on a false basis. Not content with small gains, or steady accumulatious, the larger merchants, have gambled for, and grasped at, large fortunes by a dash. They are now suffering for their rashness. Happy will it be, if trade, through this terrible experience, shall flow in a ligitimate channel, and the gambling propensities which flow from it, be shut out, and boldly discountenanced and de-

A friend water us under date Liverpool, 4th

haps, the most disastrous news of the State of The stoppages of first rate houses (I say stoppages, for in many cases they are not failures strictly speaking) have been exceedingly numerous, and confidence seems for the

One caution we think it necessary to give to ur readers as to English accounts about failures, panies, &c. They are aware that a hot contest is waging between Protectionists and Non-Protectionists. The former will exaggerate the present state of affairs, in every way they returned against Heasmen, the engineer. can, to prove that Free Trade is the cause of all the difficulty, (though it is hard to say, with that Prince Lucien Bonsparte had been arrested Irish famine, and English scarcity, and Conti- on his return to that Capital nental "shortness" in grain, what they would . About 700 parochial teachers met at Edehave done without it.) and endeavor to rally the burgh on Saturday week, and formed an lustitute of nation upon the old issues. The country, at Scotland," having for its objects increasing and savage and barbarous a practice? Is it not a large, will not be hurt by this commercial crisis. improving the condition of schools throughout The means exist, in abundance, to carry on its business, and will be forthcoming when confidence is restored.

> ITALY is still in a forment. The first great oint is the occupation of Ferrara by Austria. This is resisted by the Pope; in this resistance England joins.

Austria replies, we carry out only the treaty of Vienna, and act under its sanction. But meantime disease seizes hold of the soldiery, and they retire. Austria thus explains its con-

In a note sent to the Cabinet of the Vatican Count Lutzow, the Austrian Government tible, and scorned as base, by all just-minded has declared, in the most formal and positive manner, that it never had any intention to interfere with the independence of the Pope. It the Isthumus of Saez, in order claims the right to garrison the town of Ferrara, whether it will be practicable and acviscable to A challenge passes. What is the first step in virtue of the treaty of Vienna; which sets cut a ship-canal from the Mediterranean to the forth "the right of garrison in the places of Red Sea Ferrara and Commachio." This Austria construes to mean the whole of the city encompassed by walls. In the official Latin copy of the treaty, the word is "arx" (citadel); and it is the present year for the French Government upon this reading that the right is held to be which monopolizes the sale of tobacco in

If the soldiery have retired, (as we suppose nents do not meet each other in the glow of pas- is the case) sickness is a more cloak. Austria ult. 15,000 sion, or ere the blood has cooled, and settle their means to retreat. It may be as well to say, how- were marching toward the frontiers of Pietdifferences at once. The crack of the pistol is not ever, that there is another version which states, mont, where they were to form a cordon of obthe immediate consequence of the insult effered, not only that the difficulties are unadjusted, but or the injury done. But deliberately they go to that Austrian occupation of Ferrara had every appearance of permanency. It is even said that they call themselves, had completely defeated can rim a young tree no bigger round than a a conflict has ensued between the Ferrarese and the royal troops in the province of Compo man's thumb. When this is accomplished they Hungarians We shall know how all this is wounded. very soon. We believe, however, that Austria

Sicily was in an insurrectionary state. We is shooting alone! But the crack of a gun, shot should anticipate no difficulty here, except for by another, may so startle him, as to drive him the order of the King. He has established the and appears as fine as if it had been smelled, wide of the mark. To this crack he must prevotal courts, with directions that every in- while the crystallized crust on the surface clear be thoroughly accustomed. The first step is, surgent should be shot. Very effective someconsequently, to use cork balls in the practice. times: but generally not the most loving or

in proper places; a mock opponent stands op- On the 12th ult., twenty-five young men, beposite; the word is given; and they fire. This tween twenty and thirty years of age, belonging five years' continuous labor. The waters of the kent up for days. It is kent up until the cool to all classes of society, were put to death at the Lahn were to be let late the tennel on the observer, or the experienced trainer, and the ties were to be decimated. The account of and always kept burning. Messina. The populations of suspected locali- 12th, and 2,000 gas lamps were to be lighted parties themselves, know that the eye and ear those sanguinary executions had excited at Naare familiarly accustomed to every movement ples a general feeling of indignation and horror. Later accounts to the 20th uit, state that the news from Naples was favorable to the cause of

But as this bracing the nerves, is an all-im- the insurgents. The reformers, as they call portant matter, another course of training is themselves, had completely defeated the Royal portant matter, another course of training is resorted to, if the parties waver at all. Indeed, it is rarely omitted by regular duellists. Four or it is rarely omitted by regular duellists. Four or five friends stand round the parties; some be- tary of State, M. Pietro Ferretti, left Rome on fore, some back, some in front of him; as the word is given—are you ready—prepare—fire—the ?ld, with a letter from the Pope to the King of Naples, recommending him to use elemency towards the prisoners. The Archbishop of Cathey all blaze away, and generally before he pua had arrived at Rome, and demanding of His shoots. This is continued until the parties can Holiness, in the name of his Government, to aim as well amid the confusion and noise as if publish an apostolical letter inviting the population of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to obey entertained, that the nerves of the parties are At Lucca, the Regency was carrying out the

not steady, muskets, or heavily charged guns late concessions extorted from the Duke. The Civic Guard had superseded the old Urban The Duke of Lucca has fled from his Dutchy.

The hesitation which the Duke manifested at he may more surely take the life of another, and the commencement of the month, soon returned; and, under pretext of ill health, he instituted a regency, and quitted his states sine die. On the 24th, Bologna voted 43,000 francs for have been forwarded

a National Guard-on the 22d, Ferrara was illuminated-patriotic hymns sung, shouts uttered, long live Pius, &c. Hurra for the indepen-

It is said Cardinal Ferretti means to resign. Doubtful

SWITZERLAND still looks warlike. It is very evident that a military effort will be made to dis- fore, 53,650 soldiers for the army in Africa; 6,solve, and defend the Sonderbond. If so a 350 for the navy. Of course, if they are needcollision and civil war must ensue. Berne on ed elsewhere, they can go. The specific call is the 14th voted an extraordinary credit, and for Algeria-the ultimate object of Louis Phil-A principal gets accustomed to his second's 20,000 men. Zurich had been alike liberal lippe is, we imagine, to erect a Vice-Royalty voice—its pauses—the length of them—and These are two of the most populous and weal- which shall give station to a member of his knows, after long practice, exactly what to do. thy cantons; they can turn out 40,000 men.

at others, to a full count. This any one intervention of foreign powers, having for its may readily perceive by pronouncing the object, the prevention of a Confederation, or national Government, whether reforms might be fire. One, two, three-in different tones, and introduced into it, or whether it sought to repress any revolt of the ultra-Montane league. Third, there is a good deal in the dress. Every The Austrian minister was at Zurich. He was object; such as a button, or breast-pin, or any laboring with the cantons of St. Gall, and the thing which makes a contrast, is carefully re- Grisons to prevent them from instructing their moved. The usual dress for the duellist is a representatives to vote for coercive measures large light morning wrapper, made as near the against the Sonderbond. The French Ambassacolor of the earth as may be. This is starched. dor was visiting the French cantons, with a Thus, the adversary cannot fix his sight upon view to moderate this warlike desperation. The a particular spot, and, as it bags out, he is limble representatives of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and to mistake the true position of the body. And France, after this were to meet at Zurich-and then the parties are drilled to put the body in as to determine what they should do, in opposition

Garrer is perplexed. It is said that King Otho has asked the aid of Russia against Turkey. Colette, Prime minister, is dead. This may be a fortunate circumstance. He had not the head nor heart to stand by Greece, and was always a tool of some European minister. Through him, Mr. Guizot did what he pleased at Athens. Travellos takes his place. He is more of a Grecian. But nothing can be done while Other rules-he is too weak a man to do any thing himself, or consent that others should attempt

Ap-DEL-Kapen 18th August was defeated by the troops of the Emperor of Morroco.

Nonway has been visited by a serious calamity in the fall, on the 5th Sept., of the great rock which overhangs Helsingeguard, which destroyed some thirty dwellings, and their inmates. Only thirteen of the inhabitants of the place escaped.

HUNGARY is alone with the progressive of the day.

The Cholera is said to have appeared at Chardes. Nothing like it has occurred, since the prehension." In Circussis, as we have stated it has made dreadful ravages.

Three hundred houses were burnt in Constantinople on the 17th September.

Mr. Saunders, United States Representative

at Madrid, has arrived at Bayonne, on his way to that Capital. Mr. Macaulay, the American Consul at Triseli, has arrived at Maita by the French stee

The American Minister and Mrs. Bancroftre turned to Eaton-square on Tuesday evening from the Continent. On Wednesday, the American vessels in Live

erpool were decked out with flags and stream ers in honor of the victories gained by The Earl of Minto, father-in-law to Lord John Russell, will, it is assumed, be the Amba Rome, should a representative in the

The sentence of death recorded against ! Munro has been commuted to twelver imprisonment in the jail of Newgate. The Belgian Minister of Wer has add circular to nil the heads in his Departm

hibiting them, under pain of dismi In the Sardinian States there are 40 vents, which are said to have received Government during the last 15 years, amounting to 100,000,000 france (£4,00 The eruption of Vesuvius still continu

the stream of lava has changed its course. now flows to the right of the crater laste The inquest on the sufferers by the explosion of the Cricket steam vessel on the Thumes, has at length closed, and a verdict of mansiaughter

Letters from Rome of the 20th ult ancounce burgh on Saturday week, and formed an jugi-

Such is the warlike enthusiasm now exhibi-

ing at Rome that many ladies of the highest rank employ their time in embroidering scarfs, which are given as prizes to the best marksmen Ten Sisters of Charity of Cumbray are on the

oint of taking their departure for China. So zeelous are the sleters that the Superiors of the Sisterhood are obliged to make a selection from the great number who offer themselves The commander of H. M. S. Bramble has taken possession of New Guinen in the name of Her Majesty, which circumstance is strongly

and confirmatory of the reported injention of the British Government to found a penal settlement in that vast island. Several French engineers have arrived to Egypt for the purpose of making surveys of

The cultivation of tobacco has so much increased in Algeria that nearly 303,000 kilegrammes (300 tous) will be purchased during France.

Austrian troops, mostly Crosts, The news from Naples were favorable to the cause of the insurgents. The reformers, w

Basso in Calabria, with a loss of 200 killed and An extraordinary piece of copper, which is one block, weighs nearly two tons, has been brought to Liverpool from Pittsburgh, in Penasylvania. It is a most curious mineral specimen, inasmuch as it is almost free from quartz,

ly betokens that it is a peace of mineral are. The great tunnel through the mountain on which stands the town of Weiburg, in the Duchy of Nassau, formed for improving the bed of the Luhn, has just been terminated effer

The great iron works of the park of Mosskirch, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, belonging to the Prince de Furstenburg, have just been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at several millions of francs, only a portion of which

On the 7th July, at Canton, Rev. Samuel Cornelius Clopton, missionary from the For-eign Board of the Southern Baotist Convention, S. A. died after an illness of fever of about ten days, aged 31.

Private letters from Petersburgh, to the 7th ult. report a most terrible storm of wind and rain which visited the city, and lasted fortyeight hours: 400 houses were destroyed; and at one time fears were entertained for the safety of the entire city. Mr. Nigre, a Frenchman, who has carried on

large silk manufactory in Vienna for seveneen years, has lately left for Erike, in Asla Minor where he is charged to establish a silk manufactory for the Turkish Government. He has taken with him 150 French and German workmen, and the machines he will require

France is measurably quiet. There is still a Parisian fever about the suicides, and various matters of that kind-but nothing of national mport, unless it be the appointment of the Duke D'Anmale as Governor-General of Algeria-This step makes a call for men and money necessary. The Royal Ordinance demands, therefamily, independent of the ministry, and support The mission of the Earl of Minto was ac- to the French throne, in case of need. Duke fast; or one begins deliberately, and quickens as knowledged. He had frequent interviews D'Aumale will have under his command 110,he goes on; if the party gets his own second, he with M. Ochenbein, President of the Directory, 000 men! These may fight Arabs; but they can frighten ministers, also! Louis Phillippe is doing all a man can do to add to the wealth of his family, and to make his own, and their position, as sure as wealth and military strength can

> Spain is confused as ever. We hear of nothing but the intrigues of the French, and rumors of revolt, or a ministorial crists. Narvaez, heads the moderados; Mondizabal, the Progressistas-The former are under French influence. The report was that Narvaez had left Madrid. If so, Espanisho, who is called the Spanish Washington, may again take the control of affairs, and save Spain. Every thing at Madrid looked badly. The "crisis" was nigh.

> Marshall Sour has resigned his place as President of the Council; M. Guzor takes it, (itts unsalaried.) The National declares that the British minister, Lord Normandy, handed a note, very lately, to M. Guizot, which declared

"England, in her quality as a constitutional power cannot permit the intervention of Austria in the independent States of Italy. Europe is interested that no power of the first rank should alone possess influence over a vast confederated territory; treaties have limited the Austrian possessions; and it would be to nuthorize a compromising extension of power to admit the right of the Cabinet of Vienas to make use of her armed force to retain in her dependence sovereign states, of which recent events have modified their internal constitution."

The son of Jerome Bensparte, ex-King of Westpholia, was in Paris.

The Shah of Persia was admitted to the Court,

and the usual idie coremonies were passed thro's presents, conferring of honors, &c., &c., &c.,